The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,977.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, JUNE 23. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

BANK OF SCOTLAND,
21st JUNE, 1798.

THE GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS in July 1798, will be held at their Office, on Monday 9th July, at one o'clock afternoon. GEO. NIELSON, Sec.

AN ELEGANT AND USEFUL PUBLICATION,
For the Fair Sex.
Adapted for Families and Boarding Schools.

On Monday, July 2. 1798. will be published,
In a convenient size for the pocket, fancifully done up in coloured paper, and embellished with, 1st, a Portrait of Mrs Hannah Moore, beautifully engraved by an eminent artist; 2d, a superb Coloured Plate of the present Fashionable Dresses for the Ladies, Number I, Price 1s. of the

THE LADIES MONTHLY MUSEUM,
OR
POLITE REPOSITORY OF
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION;
Being an assemblage of whatever can tend to please the Fancy, interest the Mind, or exalt the character of
THE BRITISH FAIR.
BY A SOCIETY OF LADIES.

We may read, and read,
And read again, and still find something new,
Something to please, and something to mistrust.
HUDIBS.

LONDON:—Printed for the Proprietors, and sold by Messr. Vernor and Hood, in the Poultry, and by every bookseller in the three kingdoms.

☞ Communications addressed to the Editors, post paid, will be thankfully received.

BELL'S BRITISH THEATRE.
This Day is Published, by G. CAWTHORN, London, *AND PETER HILL, Edinburgh,*

BELL'S BRITISH THEATRE,
COMPLETED IN 140 NUMBERS;

Containing 280 highly finished Characteristic Engravings by the most esteemed artists. Many of the Plays are scarce—others can only be had, printed in a very ordinary style, without any Embellishments, at the same price which is charged for them executed in the Elegant Manner of this work. Besides possessing a superiority, both in typography and embellishments, over every other collection of plays hitherto published, the *British Theatre* contains a *Critique* on the different plays, and the Lives of their respective authors.

The plays in the first series being already sufficiently known, shall only be noted those of the

SECOND SERIES OF THE BRITISH THEATRE:

91	The Provok'd Wife,	116	The Mistake,
92	The Funeral,	117	Ambitious Step-mother,
93	Mariamne,	118	The Twin Rivals,
94	The Royal Convert,	119	Bonduca,
95	Merope,	120	Chapter of Accidents,
96	The Double Dealer,	121	Zenobia,
97	The Old Batchelor,	122	The Plain Dealer,
98	Henry the Second, or the Fall of Rosamond,	123	Irene,
99	False Delicacy,	124	Gustavus Vasa,
100	Barbarossa,	125	The Way of the World,
101	Lady's Last Stake,	126	Pericles,
102	Cyrus,	127	Busiris,
103	Cleonice,	128	Phædra and Hippolitus,
104	Man of the World,	129	Fatal Curiosity,
105	Mahomet,	130	Sir Harry Wildair,
106	Cymon,	131	The Rehearsal,
107	The Inconstant,	132	Caractacus,
108	The Relapse,	133	Elfrida,
109	Eurydice,	134	Lucius Junius Brutus,
110	Falstaff's Wedding,	135	Samson Agonistes,
111	A Word to the Wise,	136	School for Guardians,
112	School for Rakes,	137	The Orphan of China,
113	Edward and Eleonora,	138	Creusa,
114	Timanthes,	139	Brothers,
115	The Gentle Shepherd,	140	Albina

Each play may be had singlely, royal 3s. fine 1s. 6d. coarse 6d. each.

N. B. Subscribers in Scotland for the above work will please apply for the remaining numbers to complete their sets, at the shop of Peter Hill at the Cross; where they may have their copies bound in the neatest manner to any pattern.

Also just published as above,

BELL'S CLASSICAL ARRANGEMENT of FUGITIVE POETRY, elegantly printed in 18 volumes. This work includes the Miscellaneous Collections of Dodsley, Pearch, Mendez, Nicholls, &c. &c. and also the Poetical Compositions which have not hitherto been published in any collected or regular form; many authors of such poems have kindly promised to correct, arrange, and revise their own pieces: Intended as a Supplement to the Poets of Great Britain, price 2l. 17s.

BELL'S EDITION of the POETS of GREAT BRITAIN, complete from Chaucer to Churchill, which are the most classical productions that have been published in this country within a series of four hundred years. They are printed most beautifully, with elegant and interesting embellishments, and form an entire, and the most favourite class of English literature; comprising together 109 Miniature Volumes, and contained in two small Cases, formed like folio volumes, which may be packed with convenience and safety in the inner seat of a post-chaise.

Complete Sets, 109 volumes, neately sewed and titled,	L.	8	8 0
Ditto, Calf, double lettered,	-	12	12 0
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Ditto, bound superbly in Morocco, gilt edges,		33	9 0
Book-Cases to inclose each set cost	-	2	2 0

The Continuation of the POETS of GREAT BRITAIN, in 20 volumes, price 1L 10s.

The BRITISH ALBUM, being a New Edition, revised and corrected by their respective authors, of the celebrated Poems of Della Cruisca, Anna Matilda, Arley, Laura, Benedict, and the elegant Cesario; the African Boy, and others, signed the Bard, by Mr Jerningham; General Conway's Elegy on Miss C. Campbell; Marquis of Townshend's Verses on Miss Gardiner; Lord Derby's Lines on Miss Farren's Portrait. Embellished with Genuine Portraits of the real Della Cruisca and Anna Matilda, engraved in a very superior manner, from faithful pictures, price 7s.

BELL'S EDITION of JOHNSON'S and STEEVENS'S SHAKSPERE, with the Prefaces of the different Editors, and the Notes Variorum of all the Commentators, classically arranged, most beautifully printed, and richly embellished with One Hundred and Thirteen Vignette Characteristic Engravings, by the most eminent artists in Britain, after the original designs of Loutherbourg, Moreau, and Burney, dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Shakspere's Plays, with Prefaces & Annotations complete, small size, fine silky paper, elegantly bound in 20 vols.	L.	7	0 0
The same, bound neatly in 20 vols. calf gilt,		6	6 0
The Plays and Prefaces only, without the Annotations, elegantly bound in 12 vols.	-	4	14 6
The same, bound in 12 vols. calf gilt.	-	4	4 0
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Shakspere's Play's complete, with Prefaces, but without Annotations, bound in 12 vols.	-	1	12 6

Single Plays, fine 1s. 6d. coarse 6d. each, may be had separate, to complete imperfect sets. A few copies of this work are printed on large superfine paper, in octavo, with extensive margins, and contain proof impressions of all the embellishments, price 5s. each.

CHARGERS FOR SALE.
To be SOLD at Wordsworth's on Wednesday the 27th current,

TWO VERY CAPITAL HORSES for Chargers or the field. One of them a Stone Horse rising six, a most beautiful figure, already broke with the cavalry, so as to be perfectly quiet and gentle in the ranks, even with mares, and able to carry fourteen stone up to any hounds.

The other a Gelding, eight years old, likewise a very fine figure, a remarkable hunter, one of the fastest goers and best leapers to be met with, and able to carry sixteen stone any where. Two such horses for those they may suit, are very seldom for sale in this country. If not sold on Wednesday, they are to be sent to London the day after.

To be seen between and the day of sale by applying to Mr Andrew Hume, No. 5. Thistle Street, who has powers to sell them by private bargain.

EDINBURGH, 22d June, 1798.

THE Meeting of the EDINBURGH CONVIVIAL GALLOWAY CLUB, is to take place at METCALF'S, on Saturday the 30th current.——Dinner on the table half-past four o'clock.

CANONGATE KILWINNING.

THE Members of the Lodge of Canongate Kilwinning are requested to attend a Meeting of the Lodge, on Monday 25th inst. at seven o'clock P. M. in the Lodge Room, to elect the Office-bearers for the ensuing year, and celebrate the Festival of St JOHN the BAPTIST.

BITTER ORANGES.

Just arrived, fresh and juicy, fit either for Marmalade or Shrub, also LEMONS and SWEET ORANGES, St Catharine's and Common Prunes, Currants, and Raisins—at the shop of JAMES REID, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh—who begs leave to recommend his present stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES, as being at least equal, if not superior to any he ever offered to sale.

SALT BUTTER from 11d. to 12. per lb. Troy weight.

A Parcel of excellent Dried LING—a few TUSK and COD, very cheap.

STIRLINGSHIRE MILITIA.
Stirling, 20th June 1798.

THE Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of Stirlinghire, assembled this day in an Adjourned Meeting, for the purpose of receiving and enrolling such MILITIAMEN or proper Substitutes, as had not attended at the 2d ballot, on 12th June, or had not been already enrolled. Those appearing were accordingly sworn in; and as several persons have still failed to attend the Meeting, willing to extend every possible indulgence toward them, adjourned to Wednesday the 27th of June instant, when those absent are ordained to appear at the Townhouse of Stirling, at 10 o'clock forenoon; certifying all those who fail to come forward, by themselves, or proper substitutes, to qualify and be enrolled, or to pay the penalty for not serving, that they will be apprehended and committed to prison as deserters, and proceeded against in terms of the Act of Parliament—And intimation is also now made, that no farther indulgence, after the said 27th June, will on any account be given.

The Meeting appoint the Names to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers, and copies of this minute to be transmitted to the Deputy Lieutenants.

The Names of those absent follow:

Muiravonside Parish.
John Hog labourer, Dykenewck
Polmont.
Robert Williamson weaver
Edward Ferguson wright
Alexander Murray, servant to John Russell
James Bell smith
Falkirk.
Isaac Wyper coalher, Falkirk
Thomas Montgomery carter there
Robert Walker merchant there
Alexander Boak gardener there
Robert Balderstane baker there
John Jamieson weaver there
James Warden wright there
James Shaw surgeon there
Robert Williamson residenter in Burnside
Thomas Gibielon, alias Gibson, tanner Falkirk
John Miller coppersmith there
Airth.
Archibald Dobbie servant, Bellsdyke
Larbert.
John M'Keith moulder
Robert Neilson mason
Denny.
James Fleeming carter, Shielyards
Kilsyth.
Robert Grieve, or Grace, miner, Banton
William Muler miner there
Robert Lang farmer, Inchterf
&c.
James Fither labourer, Drymen
Moses Risk, son to James Risk, Cashlie
Alva.
Robert Dempster labourer, Alva
Stirling.
John Henderson, servant to John Robertson, Spittal

By Order of the Meeting, THO. WINGATE, Clerk.
Not to be repeated.

BERWICKSHIRE MILITIA.

THE following persons drawn by ballot, being either absent from, or not producing substitutes to, the General Meeting, held at Dunse, on the 20th of June instant, viz.

David Aitken, joiner, Dunse
James Martin, mason, West Reston
Andrew Trotter, husbandman, Flemington
Matthew Grieve, husbandman, Old Cambus
John Young, joiner, Upsettlington
George Fleming, mason, Upsettlington
John Purves, paper-maker, Broomhouse
William Sligh, tenant's son, Deans
James France, wright, Angerdraw
Christopher Kerr, carter, Thornyside
Cockburn Common, gardener, Belchester

Are requested to attend an Adjourned Meeting of the Lieutenancy and Justices of Peace of the County of Berwick, at Dunse, on Monday the 2d of July next, to take the oath of allegiance, and be inrolled as Militiamen, or produce substitutes able and fit for service; or otherwise to suffer the pains and penalties imposed by the statute. Signed, HOME, Lieut.

JOHN TURNBULL, Clerk

JEDBURGH, 21st June, 1798.

GENENRAL MEETING of the Lieutenancy and Justices of the Peace of the COUNTY of ROXBURGH, held for Swearing in, and Embodying the Militia and Substitutes for said county.

His Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGH Preses.

The persons drawn by Ballot, whose names follow, being either absent from, or not producing substitutes to this meeting, —viz—

MELROSE PARISH.
John Amos in Darlingshaugh
KELSO.
John M'Dougal, tailor with Andrew Dickison
John Laidlaw, weaver with Convener Morton
Adam Weir, merchant
Henry Harvey, baker with John Burn
John Hadisley, flax dresser with Alexander Porteous
ROXBURGH, EDNAM, and SPROUSTOWN.
Robert Gray, servant to George Rutherfurd, Hightoun
John Bell, servant to George Johnston, Kaimflatt
John Veitch, mason in Roxburgh
SMAILHOLM, STITCHILL & HOME, & MERSTOUN.
John Rae, servant to John Dove, Sandyknow
LINTON, YETHLOM, and HOWNAM.
Robert Oliver, tenant in Yethlom
Richard Pyle, labourer in Yethlom
MOREBATTLE.
James Hunter, servant to John Hunter Tailor
ECKFORD.
John Church, son to James Church, Moss Tower
JEDBURGH.
Charles Murray, wright in Rink
Alexander Purvis, servant, Jedburgh
Andrew Wauch, labourer, Jedburgh
ANCRUM.
Thomas Little, servant at Chesters
HAWICK.
George Scott, weaver, son of Wal. Scott, wright, Hawick
John Henderson, labourer, Hawick
CASTLETOWN and CAVERS.
James Thomson, gardener at Stobs

Are required to attend the General Meeting at Jedburgh, on Tuesday the 29th day of June inst. at 12 mid-day, to take the oath of allegiance, and be enrolled as Militiamen, or produce substitutes able and fit for service, to be approved of by the Deputy Lieutenants; and in default shall suffer the pains and penalties as by the act is directed. ROXBERGH, L.
JA. POTTS C. G. M.

This day is published,
And Sold by J. FAIRBAIRN, A. GUTHRIE, P. HILL, T. BROWN, A. MACKAY, J. ODLE, and R. JACK, price 2s 6d stitched,

ARMINIUS,
A Tragedy, by ARTHUR MURPHY, Esq.
London: Printed for J. Wright—Mundell and Son, Edinburgh, and J. Mundell, Glasgow.
Where also may be had,
1. Speech of R. Goodlee Harper, Esq. on the Foreign Intercourse Bill, in the House of Representatives—1s 6d stitched.
2. Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Treatment of French Prisoners—2s 6d stitched.
3. Amusing Recreations, or a Collection of Charades and Riddles; by Mrs Pilkington—1s sewed.
4. Moral Amusement; or, a Selection of Tales for the Amusement and Instruction of Young Minds—1s 6d half bound.
5. An Abridgement of a Warning to Britons against French Perfidy and Cruelty, by Anthony Aufrere, Esq.—3d stitched, or 5o for half a guinea.
6. An Affectionate Address to the Middling and Lower Classes of British Subjects, by John Smith, D. D.—Price 4d or 1l 1s per hundred for distribution.
7. Cotton's Visions, in verse—2s sewed.
8. Cornaro on a Sober and Temperate Life—2s sewed.
9. Democratic Principles illustrated by Examples, by Peter Porcupine, Part I.—price 3d 2s for 2s 6d or 12s per hundred.
10. Democratic Principles illustrated, Part II. containing an Instructive Essay, tracing all the horrors of the French Revolution to their real causes, the Licentious Politics and infidel Philosophy of the Present Age, by Peter Porcupine—price 4d or 12 for 3s 6d.
11. Numa Pompilius, by Florian—3s sewed.
12. Burke on the Sublime, 8vo, new edition—6s bound.

ARTICLES SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.

IN the course of sundry searches respecting the stealing of Plough Irons, a variety of articles of different kinds, consisting of Harrow Teeth, part of the Iron Bars of Gates, Spades, Pitch Forks, Grapes, Hammers, Wimmels, Picks, Axes Quarry Wedges and Boring Irons, Jumpers, Iron Crows, Powder Flasks, a Silver Watch, &c. have been found in suspicious situations, and lodged in this Office.

Any person from whom such articles may have been stolen, will apply at this Office, any time from ten to two o'clock, and they will be shown the same.

Edinburgh, Sheriff Clerk's Office,
June 23. 1798.

TO SET OR SELL,

THAT HOUSE, GARDEN, and STABLE, &c. at Jedburgh, lately possessed by John Rutherfurd Ainslie. For particulars apply to Mr Alexander Simpson, Royal Bank, Edinburgh, or Mr John Thompson, writer, Jedburgh.

AND

All persons having claims against the said John Rutherfurd Ainslie, are desired immediately to give in their accounts, with vouchers of their verity, to Mr Simpson or Mr Thompson, to whom all indebted to the said John Rutherfurd Ainslie, will order payment to prevent prosecution.

HOUSE IN QUEEN STREET FOR SALE.
To be SOLD, and entered to at Lammas,

THAT ELEGANT HOUSE, No. 70. consisting of nineteen fire-rooms. The dining-room measures 28 feet by 19—drawing-room, 30 by 20—second drawing-room, 25 by 15.

The property is fitted up in a substantial manner having every conveniency for the accommodation of a large family, viz. cellars, stables, coach-house, water-pipe, pump-well, &c. The purchaser may have the furniture, which is new and fashionable, at a valuation.

The house may be seen between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, on Tuesday or Friday.——Apply to Mr Keith, No. 43. Queen Street.

CAPITAL VILLA NEAR EDINBURGH.
TO BE SET OR SOLD,
——And Entered to immediately——

THE HOUSE of BELLEVUE, with the grounds, garden, coach-houses, stables, poultry-houses, gardener's-house, shrubbery, pleasure grounds, and whole appurtenances belonging thereto, all as lately possessed by Mrs Scott of Balcomie, and last by the Duke of Argyll. The house is finished in the most complete manner.

The situation is remarkably pleasant and romantic, possessing the beauty of the country and all the conveniencies of a town's residence, being within a few minutes walk of the New Town of Edinburgh. The house commands a delightful prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent. The hot-houses, greenhouse and garden, are well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs of the best kinds. The grounds are divided into small fields and are well inclosed, and are ornamented with thriving plantations—in short the whole premisses are finished and fitted up in a style that is seldom to be seen in this country.

The FURNITURE is elegant, and will be let along with premisses, and the tenant will also get such part of the grounds as he may want, at a fair and reasonable rent. A great part of the furniture, if the purchaser should want it, will be sold along with the house.

If the premisses are not soon set or sold, the Proprietor's agent will be ready to treat with builders and others for feus of those parts of the grounds which are situated near to York-place, and to the west of the house of Bellevue.

Tickets for viewing the house, &c. will be delivered to those who intend to take or purchase the premisses, by applying at the office of James Walker, W. S. The house will be shewn by the house-keeper at Bellevue, and the gardens and grounds by Thomas Henderson gardener.

And any person who may incline to take, purchase, or feu the whole, or any part of the premisses, may apply to Mr Walker.

ITCH INFALLIBLY CURED
AT TWICE RUBBING,
BY JACKSON'S ORIGINAL OINTMENT.

PREPARED only by JAS. BARCLAY, (late T. Jackson) No. 95. Fleetmarket, London, where it has been prepared and sold for upwards of fifty years. It cures annually fifteen thousand persons, and was never known to fail.

It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other pernicious ingredient, and may be used with safety by women with child, and infants newly born, and is not disagreeable in its flavour. Its safety and dispatch is fully manifested by the Faculty adopting it in their private practice, which several of the most reputable have done for many years.

It becomes particularly necessary to caution those who are afflicted with the above distemper against imposition, as several unprincipled men have substituted their own pernicious trash (whose basis is Mercury) in its stead, and, taking advantage of the death of Mr Jackson, have put his name to their preparation.—You will therefore observe, as you regard your health, that the name of *J. Barclay* is wrote on the stamp (affixed to each box) without which it cannot be genuine.—Price 1s. 9d. each box.

Sold by the Proprietor, JAMES BARCLAY, No. 95. Fleetmarket, London—and by his appointment by
R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
WATSON & CO. AND J. BAXTER,
South Bridge, Edinburgh;

Mackintosh and Co. Inverness	W. Anderson, Stirling
R. Morrison and Son, Perth	A. Barry, Paisley
J. Allan, Dundee	E. Humble, Newcastle
J. Mennons, Glasgow	F. Jolly, Carlisle

And by one or more reputable shopkeepers in most towns of the kingdom.

Where may be had,
JACKSON'S ASTHMATIC CANDY,
For Complaints of the Stomach and Lungs.

The success of this Medicine in removing Coughs and Colds, and in alleviating the most alarming complaints incident to persons of a gouty, relaxed, and asthmatic, habit is universally acknowledged.—Price 2s. 6d. or 1s. 1½d. the box, duty include

A CLERK WANTED.
Wanted, as a Clerk to a Merchant,

A YOUNG MAN who has been bred up the Baltic Line, and understands that business in all its branches, and can keep regular books. Any young man so qualified, who can be well recommended, will meet with proper encouragement.

Letters addressed to A. B. to the care of Alexander Allan, Esq. Edinburgh, will be duly answered.

N. B. None need to apply, unless they can bring a sufficient recommendation of their integrity and attention.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED

FOR the Town of LEVEN, and parish of Scoonie, in Fifeshire, properly qualified to teach English, Latin, Writing Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, the practical parts of Mathematics Navigation, and Church-music.

The town of Leven is very populous, and the number formerly attending this school was from 80 to 100 scholars.

The salary paid by the heritors is considerable; and as it is proposed to augment the school fees, the place, with other emoluments which are considerable, may be estimated at sixty pounds a-year, or upwards.

There is besides a free House and Garden; and the situation is in many respects most eligible for boarders.

Application may be made to Bailie Grandison, Leven; and none need apply who cannot produce satisfying certificates, both as to moral character and success in teaching. Candidates having a view to the ministry will not be admitted.

Candidates are requested to attend at the school-house for examination, on the first Tuesday of July next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, previous to which the necessary certificates must be lodged. LEVEN, 5th June 1798.

MILITIA INSURANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given; to such Persons as are Insured by ROBERT ALLAN and JOHN & JOHN LEARMONTH, & Co. who have been drawn to serve, and for whom they may not be able to procure Substitutes, that they have given orders to all their Agents in the country to pay the penalty of TEN POUNDS—and also beg leave to acquaint the insured, that though they are still liable to be balloted for in any after ballot, yet the insurers stand between them and any such future ballot which may take place in consequence of the late acts of Parliament.

The insured therefore, need not give themselves any farther trouble, than informing the gentleman who issued their certificate, of their having been called upon.

Edinburgh, June 20. 1798.

SUBSTITUTES
WANTED FOR THE MILITIA.

SUCH YOUNG MEN as are inclined to serve as Substitutes in the Militia for Scotland, will receive a handsome Bounty by applying to

Wm. Goddard & Co. Edinr.	James Scott, Dundee
And. Templeton, Glasgow	John Airth, Arbroath
Robert Sandeman, Perth	Adam Glegg, Montrose
Scott and M'Bean, Inverness	Jas. Shepherd, Kerrymuir
Charles Buchan, Ayr	Benjamin Ross, Tain
James Potts, Kelso	Robert M'Kid, Portrose
Charles Hay, Dunbar	Wm. Wilson, Thurso
And. Christie, Cupar in Fife	Alex. Miller, Wick.
Charles Hunt, Dunfermline	

Those insured by any of the above Agents on whom the lot to serve has fallen, must apply personally, (not by letter) to the Agent who delivered to them the obligation of relief.

ARMSTRONG & SMITH,

MOST Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, That they have commenced business as
WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND MENS MERCERS,
at , where by their assiduity and attention in procuring the most fashionable articles, to merit

They have just received an elegant and fashionable assortment of every article in the above line, selected by themselves from the first houses in London, Manchester, and the other manufacturing towns in England. They have also settled a correspondence in London, by means of which they will be regularly supplied with every new article in the fancy line.

Have likewise a neat assortment of HOSIERY GOODS, GLOVES, and HATS. No. 36. North Bridge Street.

VILLA
IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PEEBLES
To be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of July 1798,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES of HAYLODGE, with the Court-yard, Garden, and Shrubbery thereto belonging, containing about two acres of ground, or thereby, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Peebles, and pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Tweed. The house is fit for the accommodation of a large family. The offices are commodious, the garden is stocked with fruit trees, and a more desirable residence is scarcely to be met with.

For particulars, application may be made to John Syme, writer to the signet.

OAK WOOD—ON SIDE OF LOCHNESS.
To be Sold in one or in separate Lots,

THE OAK WOOD of RUSKISH on Sir James Grant's Estate of Urquhart. The Wood is of good size, and in fine order, and extends about three miles in length, and a mile and one half in breadth, along the north side of Lochness, by which, and the river Ness, it may be conveyed to Inverness.

For particulars, apply to Sir James Grant, the Proprietor, by Elgin; or to Mr Duncan Grant, at Dalshangy, his factor of Urquhart, by Inverness; or to Alexander Grant, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to either of whom offers may be made.

LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN,
To be LET for nineteen years,

THE LANDS of MILTON, consisting of about 150 acres, with the Mill called Milton Mill, lying in the parish of Pencaitland, as presently possessed by Mr Alexander Wight.—The entry to the grass and mill at Whitsunday 1799, and the arable lands at the separation of the crop.

The lands are in very capital order, and completely inclosed. There is a lime-stone rock upon the property, of an excellent quality, which will either be let along with the lands or separately.

Proposals, in writing, for a lease, will be received by Henry Jardine, W. S. Edinburgh, and will be kept secret if desired.

AN EXTENSIVE FARM IN MID LOTHIAN.
To be LET for 19 years, and entered to immediately,

THE FARM of FORDELL, containing upwards of 300 acres all arable, inclosed and subdivided into proper inclosures, situated within three miles of Dalkeith and four of Musselburgh, at both of which places there are good weekly markets, and where plenty of dung can at all times be procured.

The situation of the farm is in all other respects extremely eligible, there being an inexhaustible lime quarry in the grounds that has been rendered level free, which the tenant will have right to for six years, and there is abundance of coals in the immediate neighbourhood. The farm steading and offices are large and commodious, and the house suitable for the residence of a genteel family.

As it was only lately that the present tenant resolved to quit possession, the lands are in good order, and under a regular rotation of cropping, and the present crop laid down with proper grass seeds. The incoming tenant will not only have the benefit of these improvements, but he will receive a proportion of ground prepared for turnip and summer fallow. He may also have the stock of horses, ploughs, carts, &c. presently on the farm, with a considerable quantity of dung, and likewise the crop now sown, at a valuation, so that a more favourable entry to an incoming tenant is scarcely to be met with.

The present tenant will shew the farm, and for particulars, as to the terms of the lease, &c. apply to Mr John Anderson, W. S. George's Street, or Mr John Sommerville, No. 79, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

LONDON GAZETTE, June 16.

—BANKRUPTS.—

William Saxton, of New Brentford, Middlesex, coal merchant.
William Crois, of Briſtol, ſoap-boiler.
William Richards, of Bullwell, Nottingham, hoſier.
Richard Lomax, of Tottington, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper.

[A London Gazette Extraordinary was publiſhed on the 18th, giving an account of the action at Saintfield, which appeared in the Mercury of Monday laſt.]

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, June 19.

THE Lyon, Haycken, from Altona to Surinam, and the Frau Margaretta, Mahler, from Surinam to Altona, have both been taken into Martinico by Britiſh cruizers, and detained there.

The Favourite, ——, from Charleſtown to London, is reported to be taken near Charleſtown Bar, by two ſmall privateers; as likewiſe two veſſels from Savannah to the Weſt Indies.

The Vrouw Tryntje, Berens, from Goſport to Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Fluſhing.

The Sally, Nicolas, from St Domingo to London, was taken on the 26th May, in lat. 49. long. 21. 30. by the Gironde privateer, of 16 guns and 150 men, from Bourdeaux, after a chace of fourteen hours.

The Aurora, Hegedahl, from St Domingo to Altona, has been taken by a French privateer, and recaptured by the Thorn ſhip of war, and carried into Jamaica.

The Vengeur, prize to the Pilgrim, is loſt at Gorree, on the coaſt of Africa.

The Singleton, Hurd, from Norway to Dublin, is taken by the Jaſon privateer, and carried into Bergen.

The Farmar, Scotland, from Newcaſtle to Gottenburgh, is run on ſhore by a privateer on the coaſt of Jutland.

The Lynx, (tranſport) from London to Quebec, is taken and carried into St Andero.

The Elizabeth, Davidſon, from Leith to Embden, is taken by a French privateer in Embden river.

The Hope Mary, Langford, from Tenby to Padſtow; the Nancy, Moriſh, from Swanſea, with coals; and the Corniſh Oak, Boyd, in ballaſt; have been taken near Padſtow by a Spaniſh row-boat privateer, and ſince retaken and carried to Scilly.

The Sophia, Palmer, from Liverpool to Hull, is taken and carried into France.

The Nautilus, (a Swede) Klingſtom, from Stockholm to London, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Delfziel.

The Ayou, Baxter, from Briſtol to Peterſburgh, is on ſhore on the north of Scotland. The cargo will be ſaved, but it is feared the ſhip will be loſt.

The Il Vittorioſo, Companelli, from Smyrna to Leghorn, has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Engliſh, and carried into Longone.

The Favourite, ——, of Liverpool, is reported to be captured on the coaſt of Africa.

WINDS AT DEAL.

June 15. N. E.—16. N. N. E.—17. N. N. E.—18. S. W.

MAILS.

Arrived,—Ireland, 8.—Liſbon, 0.—Hamburgh, 1.
Due,—Ireland, 3.—Hamburgh, 0.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 19.

Previous to the order of the day being read, for which their Lordſhips were ſummoned,

Lord Viſcount SYDNEY roſe, and moved, that the ſtrangers of every deſcription be ordered to withdraw. His Lordſhip alſo ſeemed to expreſs a wiſh, that ſuch excluſion might be made a matter of general regulation, at leaſt during the preſent poſture of affairs.

The Order being forthwith ſtrictly enforced, we are of courſe precluded from ſtating the ſubſequent proceedings of the Houſe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JUNE 19.

Brought up and read the firſt time, the vote of credit bill, the Exchequer bills bill, the aſſeſſed taxes amendment bill, and the Scotch diſtillery bill.

In the Committee on the taxed cart duty bill a clauſe was adopted, exempting clergymen, whoſe incomes do not exceed 100l. a-year, from the higher duty on carts not excluſively uſed for buſineſs.

THE MILITIA.

Mr DUNDAS moved, that there be laid before the Houſe copies of ſuch offers as have been received from regiments of militia, to extend their ſervices to Ireland. —Ordered.

KING'S MESSAGE.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe to take into conſideration his Majeſty's moſt gracious communication,

Mr DUNDAS remarked, that as he could not anticipate the nature of the objections that were to be urged againſt the motion, he ſhould content himſelf with ſimply moving an Addreſs to the Throne, reſerving himſelf the privilege of replying, if any objections were made. He then moved the Addreſs, which was read from the Chair, and appeared an echo of the Meſſage. On the queſtion being put,

Mr NICHOLL ſaid if the Houſe adopted this Addreſs, they completely abandoned the principle on which the militia was originally eſtabliſhed, namely, to defend the country againſt external and internal enemies. The militia would become a ſtanding army, commiſſions would be at the diſpoſal of Miniſters, the privates would be unable to return at the expiration of their ſervice, and wicked Miniſters might uſe them as an engine to deſtroy the liberties of the country. A few weeks ago Miniſters aſſured the Houſe, that the country was in imminent danger of an invaſion, and that it was neceſſary to increaſe our means of defence. Since that time, without any aſſurance of ſecurity, a large proportion of the regular force had been detached; if the militia was likewiſe to be detached, the defence of the country muſt be left to new corps. Was this he would aſk, conſiſtent with former declarations? It was unjuſt to thoſe who engaged for a different ſervice to comply with the votes of a majority. The meaſure was impolitic, becauſe it called upon an armed force to be a deliberative aſſembly, who might extend their deliberations to the choice of their own officers. No act had been done in which the Houſe had pledged itſelf on the Iriſh rebellion. The troops that were already ſent, had been ſent by virtue of his Majeſty's perogative and not by any act of the Houſe. When ſo great a body of men were in a ſtate of rebellion, as appeared to be the caſe in Ireland, there was reaſon to believe that it was the effect of maladminiſtration.

Mr M. A. TAYLOR ſaid he would aſk, were there not many officers who might not wiſh to embark in an expedition they never dreamt of. "The voluntary conſent of individuals" would unavoidably become compulſory on all. For his own part, were he an officer, he would not go out of the country.—From the breach of faith, it would be extremely difficult to procure ſubſtitutes to ſerve in future. The incorporation of the ſupplementary militia with the regulars had been productive of much diſcontent, and ſhewed that all our attempts to recruit the army were unſucceſsful. He reprobated the conduct of Miniſters for ſuffering a rebellion to rage in Ireland nearly a month without giving the ſlighteſt intimation of it, until they called upon the Houſe to adopt an unconſtitutional meaſure on the ground of State neceſſity, the plauſible pretence for the worſt of meaſures in the worſt of times.

Sir LAWRENCE PALK was of opinion, that this meaſure not only militated againſt the Conſtitution, but was highly injurious to the ſervice to which he belonged.—The regiment in which he held a commiſſion, he underſtood, had made a tender of their ſervice, without his knowing any thing of the matter. As a Member of Parliament, he felt it his duty to oppoſe the meaſure, though he aſſured the Houſe, if the ſervices of his regiment were accepted, he ſhould moſt cheerfully accompany them.

Mr PIERREPONT conſidered this propoſition as a groſs and flagrant violation of the Conſtitution, and hoped Parliament would make a ſtand, and prevent its being carried into effect. He too had the honour to hold a commiſſion, and though he deprecated the meaſure, yet he was determined, that if his regiment ſhould be ſent to Ireland, not to be a day's march behind them.

Mr RYDER admitted that the ſervices of militia were limited to Great Britain, but what were Miniſters to do? Offers of ſervice had been made, and the militia conceived that the moſt effectual mode of acting in the defence of this country, was to aſſiſt in ſuppreſſing the rebellion in the ſiſter kingdom, a rebellion the moſt alarming in its nature, and the moſt dangerous in its conſequences that ever happened. The neceſſity of cruſhing it by prompt and vigorous meaſures was obvious.—If ſuffered to extend, the difficulty would be increaſed, and the event doubtful. Government had done what could be done; as many regular ſoldiers had been ſent as could be ſpared. With reſpect to the reluctance of officers to go, he aſked were they expoſed to greater hazard than thoſe of equal rank and fortune in the regulars? He denied that there was any compulſion, and contended that in accepting the offers of ſervice, Government only gave an opportunity for a diſplay of that zeal and attachment for the intereſt of their country, which the militia had manifeſted on all occaſions.

Lord W. RUSSEL deprecated the principle of this meaſure. He conſidered it as an attempt to aboliſh the militia laws, and to ſubſtitute a code diametrically oppoſite. So zealous were our anceſtors, that they limited the ſervices of the militia to their reſpective counties, that there might be no diſtinction between the citizen and the ſoldier. They were now propoſed to be taken out of the country to enforce the people of Ireland to adopt a ſyſtem which nine tenths of the country deprecated. For his own part, he would neither conſent to a ſingle ſhilling, nor vote for a ſingle man going to Ireland to imbrue his hands in the blood of our fellow ſubjects, until he was convinced that conciliation had failed.

Mr BANKS ſaid, though he thought the meaſure reprehenſible, he could not but reprobate the remarks of the Noble Lord on the ſtate of Ireland. A rebellion more unprovoked never broke out, and never was there a more ſincere diſpoſition to act upon conciliatory principles, than that uniformly manifeſted by the Government of Ireland. In his view of the ſubject, the urgency of the occaſion did not juſtify a violation of the Conſtitution. The Houſe ought to recollect, that we had an army in Portugal. Why not withdraw that army? If imperious neceſſity required it, it was incumbent upon Miniſters to avail themſelves of their ſervice, in preference to lending them to an ally. He particularly objected to their being ſent as militia, and wiſhed that ſome means might be deviſed for forming a corps diſtinct from that body. He concluded by moving an amendment, by leaving out great part of the Addreſs, and repreſenting to his Majeſty, that the Houſe was not prepared to come to a reſolution on the Meſſage.

The SECRETARY at WAR expreſſed more ſurpriſe at the amendment propoſed by his Hon. Friend, than at what had fallen from the Gentlemen who had given the meaſure their decided oppoſition. The Noble Lord, he ſaid, had let the cat out of the bag, for he had told the Houſe that he did not wiſh to have the rebellion in Ireland ſuppreſſed, (a cry of no, no,) or ſomething equivalent. He deprecated the expreſſion—"imbrue their hands in the blood of our fellow ſubjects," which implied a guilty ſhedding of blood. In a caſe of open rebellion it could not be conſidered in that light. In reply to the aſſertion, that the militia was a conſtitutional controul on the ſtanding army, he remarked, that if the principle was to be carried to a conſiderable extent, the objection would equally apply to a reduction of the militia, without a proportionate diminution of the regular army. No documents beyond what were daily received from Ireland were, in his opinion, neceſſary to be communicated, and as to the expediency of the meaſure, he knew of no two ſtages of warfare that came ſo near as the ſuppreſſion of rebellion in Ireland, and the defence of this country. The defence of Ireland, he maintained, was the defence of England, and inferred, that there could be no violation of the ſpirit of the militia laws, to accept of voluntary offers of ſervice. He highly diſapproved of Mr Banks's amendment, becauſe delay might be fatal, at a moment when ſo much depended upon prompt and vigorous exertions.

Mr SHERIDAN ſaid, the diſturbances in Ireland had been occaſioned by the machinations of corrupt and evil Miniſters, who had left Ireland a prey to faction, and eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem of torture. Mr Sheridan expatiated upon the ſtate of Ireland, previous to the arrival of Earl Fitzwilliam—the unanimity and content during his continuance—and ſaid, that the rebellion commenced from his departure. Soon after this period, thirty or forty thouſand of diſtreſſed poor were thrown out of employ—not leſs than twenty-five or thirty thouſand poor were in want of bread, and a ſubſcription was raiſed to relieve them. This rebellion was not occaſioned by French principles, or by Jacobin principles, as gentlemen on that ſide were continually crying out. Theſe diſtreſſed people had no deſire for a French Government, they had only an objection to be famiſhed.—Moreover, ſaid Mr Sheridan, "where is the Engliſhman who can wiſh to ſee Ireland a poſt or province of France?" An Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Windham) in reply to his Hon. Friend's arguments, had denied that it was a conſtitutional thing that the militia ſhould be kept to hold the King's forces in check, and had himſelf argued that the Crown had the power of diminiſhing the number of militia. In this argument the Hon. Gentleman had betrayed the moſt perfect ignorance of the conſtitution of the militia. The fact was, that every country muſt find a certain number of militiamen as the law now ſtood, and the Crown could not get rid of them, but they would remain as they now ſtood by law.—With regard to what had been ſaid relative to voluntary ſervice, it was not, nor could it be voluntary ſervice.—While this, ſaid Mr Sheridan, is the mode of treating the militia, what men with reflecting minds, with true hearts and ſpirits in the cauſe, will thus ſuffer themſelves to be dragged into the ſervice? Are ſuch the men by whom Ireland is to be ſubdued? If ſuch are the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman, ſuch arguments are ſhallow.—But theſe volunteers are in the ſame ſenſe voluntary as the voluntary contributions.—When men are drawn out in a hollow ſquare, and a ſhip's company are called to contribute a week's pay; theſe contributions cannot be called voluntary.

Mr Sheridan next touched upon the conſpiracies and ramifications of conſpiracies which it was ſaid the trials at Maidſtone would develope, and wiſhed to know if Adminiſtration had accepted of all theſe offers of ſervice which had been made, and might be relied on in this trying emergency; and have precautions been taken for providing any ſubſtitute for that force which was now to be ſent out of the country—ſo far from encouraging thoſe offers which had been made from Gentlemen who might be confided in, the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters had been the very reverſe. After rejecting theſe, ſaid Mr Sheridan, what confidence ought to be repoſed in them, and what colour ought to be put upon their actions. He concluded by declaring, that the force wanted would be very inadequate for Ireland; for when the maſs of the people in any country was againſt its Government, the preſumption was that the Government was in the wrong; he therefore agreed with the amendment.

Mr DUNDAS had no idea that he would have found it neceſſary to have riſen on the preſent occaſion, believing that the neceſſity of the meaſure would have immediately ſanctioned the Addreſs on the ſubject of the Meſſage: he would, however, recur to the moſt eſſential part of the argument advanced by Mr Sheridan—"that he did not wiſh to ſee Ireland a poſt or province of France." To this ſentiment Mr Dundas gave his moſt cordial concurrence. The Hon. Gentleman, therefore, muſt either abandon his poſition, or ſupport the Addreſs now before the Houſe; becauſe if his argument meant any thing at all, it meant that the Addreſs was founded in found policy. If, however, the Hon. Gentleman wiſhed to ſupport the arguments of his friends, who appeared hoſtile to the meaſure, he muſt retract the obſervations to which every man who wiſhed well to the intereſt of both countries would cheerfully concur.

Mr DUNDAS confeſſed, that he was not preſent when the militia eſtabliſhment was brought forward, but thus far he knew of the conſtitution, reſpecting which certain gentlemen had expreſſed their fears, that he was convinced the ſpirit of the laws now alluded to were deſigned for the good of the country. If therefore they were deſigned for the good of the ſtate, the preſent motion called for their unanimous concurrence, its tendency being to cruſh rebellion, and to reſtore that peace and tranquillity, without which no ſociety could be happy.

Some Gentlemen had endeavoured to make an invidious diſtinction between the militia and the regular troops. Every good man would avoid any ſuch compariſon. If, however, any difference were to be made, the ſervices ought to be diſtinguiſhed, when both deſcriptions would be found highly meritorious. The ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in Ireland was connected with the exiſtence of our Conſtitution—connected with every thing that was dear to us as an independent nation. So juſtly was the meaſure impreſſed on his mind, that he had conſtantly recommended to ſend every corps which could be ſpared to Ireland. It had been aſked, if 12,000 men were adequate to deſtroy the ſpirit of rebellion? He could not, as he had already mentioned, aſcertain what would be adequate, but he was convinced, that this number, in addition to the regulars, would be attended with the moſt ſalutary effect. Delay on ſuch an occaſion was exceedingly dangerous;—but by rapidity in the operations, the meaſure appeared to inſure ſucceſs.

Mr SHERIDAN wiſhed to explain. When the Right Hon. Gentleman quoted his obſervation, that he never wiſhed to ſee Ireland a poſt or province of France, he ought to have given the whole of the ſentence. He had certainly ſaid ſo, but he had added, that Ireland could not be preſerved without conciliation—without the affections of the people.

Mr TIERNEY began by ſaying, that if there was a Miniſter, who ought to have come to the Houſe in ſackcloth and aſhes, it was the Right Honourable Gentleman; who, after five years, had reduced us to this ſtate of peril. He had brought a Meſſege to the Houſe without ſtating the cauſe and neceſſity of ſuch a Meſſage. As the Right Honourable Gentleman had ſerved an apprenticeſhip to one rebellion, he thought he would have known how to have announced another.—Mr Tierney then recurred to the tranſactions of the year 1774, in the American war, and deſired the clerk to read a minute from the journal of the 7th March ſame year. After this had been read, Mr Tierney obſerved, that the Miniſtry at that time thought it their duty to lay before the Houſe the documents that were neceſſary, and to delay the proceedings a week, till the Members had fully revolved the ſubjects in their minds. The practice was now, however, widely different. The Meſſage was preſented one day, and the conſideration of it was enforced the next.

What muſt be the conduct of that Miniſter, who, after diminiſhing the regular forces of the kingdom, comes forward and lays his unhallowed hands upon the militia, the pride and natural defence of the country.—The act expreſsly ſays, that they ſhall not go out of the kingdom. Such an act was thought eſſentially neceſſary for the Conſtitution; and if ſuch act compels every man to take an oath that he ſhould not go out of the kingdom, why ſhould any Miniſter attempt to violate the ſolemn engagement? Why not ſend our troops from Portugal? Can ſuch a ſervice improve our militia? No; they will return from Ireland improved in nothing but plunder and murder, which habits may bring many of them to an untimely end.—Mr Tierney concluded by oppoſing the addreſs.

Sir W. PULTENEY was for the addreſs.

Mr MANNING, to obviate the conſtitutional objections, propoſed a bounty to be paid to the ſoldiers who choſe to embark in the expedition.

A diviſion took place, when there appeared in favour of the addreſs,

Ayes, 118.—Noes 47.—Majority 71.

The addreſs was then drawn up, and a deputation appointed to take his Majeſty's pleaſure, when he would be pleaſed to receive the ſame.

A meſſage from the Lords brought a bill to enable his Majeſty to accept of the voluntary ſervices of part of the militia, to which they deſired the concurrence of the Houſe.

The bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

London.

JUNE 20.

Yeſterday noon Mr Pitt arrived at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, from his ſeat at Holwood-houſe, in Kent, for the purpoſe of being preſent at the Council.

His health, we are happy in being able to announce, is very much better. He reſides chiefly at Holwood.

The Duke of Dorſet continues ſtill in a ſtate of convaleſcence at his ſeat at Knowle, in Kent.

Yeſterday the Counteſs of Camden arrived at her town reſidence in Berkeley-ſquare, from Ireland.

Mr Carr, who now ſucceeds his brother the Earl of Errol, holds both the title and his own fortune entire; but by the will of his maternal grandfather, as ſoon as he ſhall have a ſecond ſon, the fortune which his mother brought into the family, devolves on the ſecond ſon.—Mr Carr has enjoyed the fortune upon this tenure, ſo that he has been wealthy while his elder brother, the Earl, had but a very limited income. Having as yet no ſecond ſon, the fortune is not alienated from the title.

The Medical Staff which Government have thought neceſſary to ſend to Ireland, is under the direction of Dr Sharper, not Dr Pinkard. The hoſpitals for that expedition are under the ſole inſpection of the former gentleman, who has hitherto had the direction of the military hoſpital at Goſport.

The new bill before Parliament, which permits ſending the militia to Ireland, is very ſhort. The preamble ſtates, That, whereas the officers and privates of divers militia regiments have ſubmitted to the King a dutiful and voluntary offer of their ſervices in Ireland, for the ſuppreſſion of the wicked and unnatural rebellion, &c. &c. Be it enacted, &c. That his Majeſty may ſend any number of the militia to Ireland, not exceeding 12,000, provided that each perſon freely and voluntarily goes, no one being liable to be compelled to ſerve out of the kingdom, except by his own conſent had in the firſt inſtance. No diſtrict is to be compelled to draw for new men to ſupply the loſs of thoſe who may die or deſert, while the corps is in Ireland. The bill to remain in force one month after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

The prorogation of Parliament has been unavoidably poſtponed, on account of the public buſineſs not being got through. It is now fixed that it ſhould be prorogued on Thurſday ſe'ennight.

A Court of Proprietors was yeſterday held at the Bank, when it was communicated that Miniſters wiſhed the Bank to take Exchequer bills in payment of the three millions of thoſe bills given for the advance of the loan, inſtead of the Bank receiving the inſtalments of the loan. To this the Proprietors agreed.

Bank report to Saturday June 16.

Voluntary,	L. 1,360,530	3	3
Aſſeſſed taxes,	770,047	12	10
	L. 2,130,577	16	1

Recent letters from Lille, we are concerned to ſay, announce the death of Captain Walker of the Artillery, in conſequence of the wounds he received at Oſtend.

All the public prints of the Continent have, for ſome time paſt, ſpoken of negociations ſet on foot at Berlin, where the Miniſters of the different Northern Courts, and of Germany, are ſaid to hold at this moment a ſort of Congreſs. According to the Echo, they are engaged in negociations relative to the preſent ſtate of Europe, and to an act of guarantee for all kingly Governments. The ſame Journal edicts that England leaves no ſtone unturned to intereſt this coalition in her favour, that ſhe may be comprized in the general pacification; and that it is chiefly for the purpoſe of counteracting her intrigues that the Directory has accelerated the departure of the Ex-Abbe Sieyes, in order that the preſence of ſuch an ambaſſador may counterbalance the influence of the Cabinet of St James's.

The Directory have given orders to all the Engliſh merchants domiciliated at Oſtend to quit that town, and forbid them to eſtabliſh themſelves on any part of the French coaſts.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

One of the Dutch two-deckers, of 60 guns, is ordered as a guard ſhip to Belfaſt, with two frigates, a ſloop, and a cutter. A ſenior Captain is to have the command, with a broad pendant.

Overland diſpatches have been received by Government from Madras, of as late a date as the 23d of February. By theſe diſpatches we learn, that the Sir Edward Hughes and Sullivan ſailed from Bombay on the 15th February for England.

The Abergavenny, Hindoſtan, Neptune, and Wirley, arrived at Canton on the 1ſt of January.

The Princeſs Amelia ſailed for Surat on the 1ſt of March, and on her return to Bombay, was to ſail for England with the Woodcot and Raymond.

A letter from Peterſburgh, of the 27th ult. ſays,—"Two ſquadrons, compoſed each of five ſail of the line, are on the point of ſailing for England, one from Archangel, and the other from Cronſtadt. Five frigates are to proceed on the ſame deſtination. In addition to this naval force, 22 Ruſſian ſhips of the line are ſitting out with the utmoſt ſpeed."

LORD BRIDPORT'S FLEET.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Bridport, dated off Uſhant, the 11th inſt. at which time the ſhips were all in good condition. On the 9th, the Noble Admiral proceeded with the whole of the Channel fleet to reconnoitre the harbour of Breſt. On his approach, he ſaw three line of battle ſhips and two frigates at anchor in Bertheaume Roads, which immediately got under weigh, and were chaced by his Majeſty's ſhips Terrible, Cæſar, Canada, Impeteux, and Triton, the former of which was very near bringing the enemy's flag ſhip to action, when his Lordſhip judged it prudent to recal all the ſhips in chace, in conſequence of a battery having opened upon them from

the land; which, however, did no miſchief to any of our ſquadron. The Terrible was near enough to count 10 ſail of the line, and as many frigates, at anchor in Breſt harbour, apparently ready for ſea. A convoy was expected at Breſt from Rochfort, which there was every probability of his Lordſhip being able to fall in with.—Some pleaſing intelligence may therefore be ſhortly expected from that quarter.

Extract of a letter received yeſterday from an officer of the Glory, of 98 guns, one of the fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Bridport, dated the 8th inſt. off Breſt:—"At five o'clock this morning the Admiral received information, that ſeveral French ſhips of the line were ſeen in the outer roads of Br[illegible], in conſequence of which the ſignal was made to bear away to meet the enemy.—Never were orders obeyed with more alacrity and cheerfulneſs. At 10 we came ſo near as to count five ſail of the line lying at ſingle anchor.—They no ſooner obſerved us, than they uſed every poſſible expedition to get under weigh. The tide and the wind being againſt them, they were compelled to make ſeveral tacks, and four of the ſhips miſſing ſtays, gave us an opportunity of bearing up, and cutting them off the land. We got ſo near that the Admiral ordered the ſignal to prepare for action, which was immediately executed. Our head-moſt ſhips, which were the Saturn and Canada, got within gun-ſhot, and opened a heavy fire on the ſternmoſt ſhips of the enemy, who, in return, kept up a briſk fire on our whole fleet, but without effecting much damage. At this period we paſſed the grand fort, and continuing the chace with all poſſible ſail, the enemy ſtill keeping up a running fight. We were not without hope of forcing them into cloſe action, the reſult of which we were not uneaſy about; but in this we were cruelly diſappointed—a breeze ſpringing up to the weſtward, leaving us no alternative but heaving-to, or driving on the rocks, and to this circumſtance the French are indebted for the ſafety of their fleet.

"It is impoſſible to deſcribe the feelings of every ſailor on board at this diſappointment, as they had already anticipated a victory, and were not conſoled till they had exhauſted all their reſentment on the weſterly wind.

"The whole of the enemy's fleet conſiſted of 18 ſail of the line, and our's of 16, yet they thought it prudent not to engage us, though under their own forts."

—DIED—

On Saturday laſt, after a few days illneſs, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. at his ſeat at Botleys.

—STOCKS.—

Bank Stock	119 11⅞	India Stock	
3 per cent. con.	49⅞ ¼	Long Ann.	13⅜ 11-16
4 per cent.	61⅞	Short	
5 per cent. Ann.		Omnium	1¼

This day (June 20.) at twelve o'clock,
3 per cent. con. 49⅞

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JUNE 23.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
JUNE 18.

Lord Castlereagh moved that the Houſe at its riſing, do adjourn to Wedneſday ſe'nnight. Ordered accordingly.

At the ſame time he acquainted the Houſe that the Marquis of Cornwallis was appointed Chief Governor of this kingdom, and that his arrival was expected before the next meeting of the houſe.

The Attorney General after a ſpeech of great length and ability, concluded by moving the following Addreſs:

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to aſſure his Excellency that we have heard with the moſt unfeigned concern that his Excellency is ſpeedily to retire from the Government of this kingdom; that if we wanted any proofs to convince us of his Excellency's attachment to the intereſts of Ireland, it could not be ſo ſignally demonſtrated as by his anxiety that our affairs ſhould be directed in the preſent criſis by a Nobleman of the moſt conſummate military experience and talents. We could have wiſhed however, that ſuch an advantage could have been attained with a leſs public loſs; that in the perplexing difficulties ariſing from the complicated efforts of a malignant conſpiracy, his Excellency has ever preſerved our confidence—Whatever deluſion was practiſed his Excellency was not to be deceived; he diſcovered, he counteracted the ſecret plots of the diſaffected, and he was prepared to repreſs and cruſh their open inſurrection, and we doubt not but by the wiſe diſpoſitions which have been formed the remains of the preſent wicked rebellion will be entirely diſſolved before his Excellency's departure.

"That the ultimate ſucceſs which is likely ſoon to terminate the preſent conteſt we attribute not more to the valour of his Majeſty's regular and militia forces, and the courage and influence of the yeomanry, than to the uniform line of conduct which his Excellency has maintained; that the reſiſtance of dangerous innovations, which under pretence of improvement were intended to undermine the Conſtitution, a perpetual oppoſition to thoſe falſe principles of liberty which have ſpread deſolation and anarchy through a great part of Europe, and a firm reſolution to maintain and uphold our eſtabliſhments in Church and State, have marked the wiſdom of his Excellency's adminiſtration. Theſe principles of conduct have hitherto preſerved us, and we truſt they will be long invariably purſued; that we know that his Excellency will faithfully repreſent our loyalty to his Majeſty, and that his Excellency's public conduct muſt ever impreſs upon us a grateful recollection of his adminiſtration, and his perſonal and private virtues have juſtly endeared him to our affections, and he will depart with the regret and the approbation of all the loyal and all the good."

The Addreſs was agreed to *nem. con.* and the Houſe, attended by the Speaker, waited on his Excellency therewith at half paſt five.

The Speaker reported that the Houſe had attended his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the Addreſs of this Houſe to his Excellency, and that thereupon his Excellency was pleaſed to return the anſwer following:—

"As I obeyed the commands of my Sovereign in accepting the Government of Ireland at a moment when he conſidered my ſervices would be uſeful to him and to the country, I reſign it at another, when the poſture of affairs may make it neceſſary that a perſon of my ſucceſſor's diſtinguiſhed merits and profeſſional ability ſhould ſucceed to the Government in which I have been placed. By each of theſe acts I hope the world will be as perfectly convinced, as I truſt his Majeſty is, that a ſenſe of public duty has always regulated my conduct.

"The very marked and flattering aſſiſtance I have received from the Parliament of Ireland, the vigour and firmneſs with which thoſe meaſures which I have thought it my duty to take, during my adminiſtration, have been uniformly ſupported, the candid interpretation which thoſe meaſures have met with, muſt make an impreſſion upon my mindwhich I am ill able to expreſs.

"That promptitude and ſpirit which have been manifeſted by the Houſe of Commons muſt ever be remembered with gratitude by the country and by myſelf. They have enabled me to develope and to expoſe the deepeſt conſpiracy that ever exiſted, and to place the kingdom in a ſtate to meet the efforts of a foreign as well as of a domeſtic enemy.

"I reſign into the hands of my ſucceſſor an army whoſe loyalty and bravery have been ſo eminently conſpicuous, and which muſt defeat both inſurrection and invaſion; and a yeomanry whoſe exertions have been unwearied, and whoſe ſpirit has been unequalled.

"When I leave this iſland, I quit a ſcene which intereſts me beyond the power of expreſſion, if I did not conceive that I might indulge a hope of being uſeful to this kingdom by the repreſentations it is my duty to make, by the moſt watchful attention to its proſperity, by the moſt ſtrenuous endeavours for its welfare, I ſhould feel even a deeper regret than I do at this moment, in taking leave of a country in which I have received uniform kindneſs, ſupport, and confidence."

DUBLIN, June 18.

The rebels ſtill hold poſſeſſion of Wexford, and it is the intention of the army to hem them in, but I am afraid they are too cunning, and may make their eſcape. A letter I have received this morning from a military gentleman high in command there, ſays, "We "are quite in diſpair, for the rebels have all ſlipped a- "way from Limerick hill, near Arklow, about five o'- "clock yeſterday evening, and are gone to the Wicklow "mountains, and I fear will be very troubleſome in "neighbourhood of Dublin, as it will not be poſſible to "collect them together again."

A letter from a Captain of Yeomanry at Laughlin Bridge, county of Carlow, dated the 17th inſt. ſays,—"I have the pleaſure to tell you we are cutting up re- "bellion by the root; upwards of 20 of the principal "leaders have already paid that forfeiture their crimes "ſo juſtly merited of their country, and we have this "morning got five captains and eight ſerjeants more, "who will ſhortly follow their companions."

JUNE 19.

General Sir James Duff arrived at Newtown-Barry, from Limerick, on Friday laſt. He commands the main body of the army deſtined to enter the county of Wexford. He was expected to have moved forward yeſterday morning.—At the ſame time the Arklow, New Roſs, and Hacketſtown diviſions were to have puſhed forward with the ſame object, of covering the whole country and preventing the poſſible eſcape of any part of the rebels.

Sir Thos. Esmond has been liberated from confinement, nothing having appeared againſt him.

A letter from Raphoe, dated the 16th inſt. informs us, that all was peace and contentment in that quarter and throughout the whole country, and every aſſurance of the continuance.

The following humane orders were on Wedneſday evening iſſued from Adjutant-General Cockell's office at Limerick:

"Major-General Morrisson requeſts that officers commanding corps will give the ſtricteſt orders to prevent ſetting fire to houſes or buildings of any kind; a mode of puniſhment that can lead only to the moſt pernicious conſequences, and that ſeldom or ever falls on the guilty, but on the contrary, on the landlord; the wife and children of the criminals who however iniquitous the huſband or father, ought always to be ſpared and protected.

"And he has likewiſe received orders from Lieutenant-General Lake, that free quarters are no longer to be permitted; neither are foraging parties to be allowed to go out, unleſs under the care of an officer, who is to be reſponſible for every act; in order that the friends of Government, the helpleſs and infirm, may not be involved in one indiſcriminate maſs of deſtruction with the rebellious and ill-diſpoſed."

The Wexford rebels have not attempted any offenſive operations ſince their flight from Borris in the county of Carlow. From every thing we can learn, the want of proviſions and ammunition has produced the moſt violent diſſenſions amongſt the traitors; their infatuated followers have begun to murmur againſt the unprincipled villains who have urged them into rebellion, and nothing but the ſtrong line of troops ſurrounding the county of Wexford has hitherto ſerved to keep their army from entirely diſperſing.

Tinhally is ſaid to have been burned by the rebels.

Accounts have been received from Waterford of the timely diſcovery of a moſt horrible conſpiracy into which ſome perſons in that town had entered to deſtroy the officers of the regiments quartered there, by poiſoning the food of the meſs!—Some of the diabolical contrivers have been already puniſhed with death.

The brigade of guards arrived in the river of Waterford on Saturday morning laſt.

The Dumfries regiment of fencible cavalry arrived on Saturday morning laſt.

Extracts of letters from Kilbegan, June 17.

"'Tis about eight o'clock, Sunday morning, we are all ſafe and well. We were attacked between four and five o'clock by the rebels; we have completely defeated them, and no perſon of ours hurt but Mr Nowlan; he received two thruſts of a pike, but is not much hurt.—I judge they were about three or four hundred; they will not, I think, try experiments on Kilbegan in a hurry again. I can't be more particular, as I am thoroughly tired. A party of the black horſe came to our aſſiſtance too late to take ſhare in the total route of them, and the Clara yeomen too late alſo; ſo that the credit is all our own. Mr G—— is killed. Mrs —— ſhot one man breaking her windows, and I had ſo good aim that I felled another, which diſperſed that groupe.—I cannot ſay too much in praiſe of our people, they behaved extremely well, and want nothing but a little practice to make them cool. I judge not leſs than forty or fifty of the rebels fell; ſome priſoners were brought in, but were ſhot or hanged directly; numbers of pikes and long pitchforks were taken.

Same date, 12 o'clock noon.

"This has been a glorious day for our town. We were attacked about three o'clock this morning on every poſition by the rebels, who exceeded 2000, for I took one of their advanced men on my going to reconnoitre. We fought well, and killed upwards of 150: The black horſe joined in an hour after the battle. I killed and took nine, and found out the Captain. This moment I returned after totally defeating them. We all fought well, and have juſtly acquired the name of one of the firſt corps."

It is calculated that the force now aſſembled on the borders of the Barony of Forth, amounts to near fourteen thouſand men, with from 50 to 60 pieces of artillery, preparatory to a dreadful example being made of the rebels at Vinegar-hill, ſo that a complete termination of the rebellion may ſpeedily be expected.

BELFAST, June 18.

We are informed that when Lieut. Colonel Stewart's party had driven the rebels into the cloſe wood, near Lord Moira's houſe on Sunday morning the 10th inſt. he found two of the rebels concealed near the town of Ballynahinch; they were part of the guard who had the priſoners of the Caſtlewellan yeomanry infantry in charge, whom the rebels had treated very ill, and one of them had fired at the yeomanry cavalry, when paſſing through the town. Lieutenant Col. Stewart had them tried by a general Court Martial in Ballynahinch; and they were ſentenced to be hanged; but it appearing to the Court that one of them had prevented the other from murdering two of the Caſtlewellan yeomanry, and that he in ſeveral inſtances had ſhewn mercy to the yeomanry priſoners, and prevented the other from treating them with cruelty, Colonel Stewart pardoned him, but the other villain was hanged.

During the proceedings of the Court-Martial which ſat on Munro, the following proclamation was proved by ſeveral witneſſes; and admitted by the priſoner, viz.

General Munro's Proclamation,

To his army and the inhabitants of the county of Down.

Not to pay any rent to diſaffected landlords, as ſuch rent is confiſcated to the uſe of the national liberty war.

Head-quarters, Ballynahinch, 12th June, 1798.

The following very ſingular letter from General Munro to Citizen Townsend, of Ballynachinch, was produced to the Court Martial, and the hand-writing proved, and alſo admitted by the priſoner:

"Worthy Citizens,

"We have had ſome ſmall reinforcements, ſay 300 men; I hear your's is much more. I hope the defenders have rallied to you. Send me expreſs. I ſend you ſome ball cartridges. You muſt preſs for proviſions as we do. I will ſend you ſome more to-day, and any thing that can be got here. "Munro.

"Tueſday morning.

"The Citizens are all in choice ſpirits, longing for action. —— Health and reſpect."

The Scotch Royals arrived this morning in this loch. The Sutherland fencibles, 1100 ſtrong, commanded by Col. Wemyss, arrived this day from Scotland.

A priſon-ſhip, fitted up on purpoſe, for accomodating a number of people, now lies in this Lough, for the reception of ſuch perſons whoſe trials are not expected ſoon to take place. She is about 300 tons burden.

The late actions in the north prove one thing beyond contradiction, that after all the pains taken to corrupt the army, to draw it from its allegiance by improper oaths—that army is ſtaunch to a man—faithful to their King—true to their country—and enemies to thoſe in rebellion; who are the greateſt enemies that Ireland had to cope with.

JUNE 20.

All is quiet here and great proſpect of continuing ſo. One Hughes a printer here has informed againſt many of the principal inhabitants, as having been engaged in robbing the King's ſtores of gun powder, about a year ago.—The Court Martial which was to have met laſt Monday, was put off on account of the abſence of ſome witneſſes who were to have appeared in the trial of two of the York fencibles.

The Rev. Thomas L. Birch of Saintfield has been brought to trial. On the two firſt charges he proved an *alibi*. The Court is proceeding with the other charges.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 20.

HIGHLAND DISTILLERY BILL.

On the motion of Mr Douglas, the bill for continuing and amending a bill paſſed laſt Seſſion of Parliament, relative to the diſtilleries in certain parts of the Highlands of Scotland, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The petitions preſented againſt the bill were ordered to be referred to the ſame Committee, and the parties to be heard by their Counſel.

A meſſage from the Lords announced, that they had agreed to the bill for continuing the duty of two pennies Scots on the beer brewed in the city of Edinburgh, and ſome other private bills.

ROCK-SALT.

Mr Ryder ſaid, he had a clauſe to propoſe for obviating the injuries this bill might have in ſome of the leaſt populous and pooreſt parts in the north-weſt of Scotland, by allowing them rock-ſalt duty free. The clauſe only went to legalize an indulgence which the revenue officers in that quarter had been in the practice of granting. The clauſe was brought up, and added to the bill. It authoriſed the Commiſſioners of Exciſe in Scotland, to continue the indulgence they had been accuſtomed to grant.

Mr Ross propoſed a clauſe to permit the importation of rock ſalt into the ſalt work in Scotland, viz. that of Maryburgh, in the county of Nairne; to continue from the 10th of October, to ſix weeks after the meeting of the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

Mr Wigley thought that the conſideration of this clauſe, and further proceedings on the third reading of the bill, ſhould be delayed for a few days, in order to give an opportunity to all the parties concerned in the bill to attend. He had no objection to the clauſe being brought up in the mean time.

Mr Ross was not unwilling to conſent to the delay.

Several other members ſpoke—

After which the Houſe divided on the queſtion for bringing up the clauſe.

Ayes 36—Noes 31.

Married here 11th inſt. Capt. Robert Macbrigor Murray of the Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſervice to Mrs Murchison widow of the late Kenneth Murchiſon, Eſq. of Tarradale.

On Tueſday laſt, was married at Calderbank, William Cadell, Eſq. younger of Cockenzie, to Miſs Christian Moubray, ſecond daughter of Henry Moubray, Eſq. of Calderbank.

Thurſday, 14th curt. died in Jermyn Street, London, the Earl of Errol, hereditary Lord High Conſtable of Scotland, and one of the ſixteen Peers. His Lordſhip dying without iſſue, is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother the Honourable William Hay Carr.

Died, on the 21ſt December laſt, on his paſſage home from the Eaſt Indies, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. John Carruthers, younger of Denbie, a young gentleman of the moſt promiſing abilities.

Died at Leith the 11th inſt. Mr John Ogilvie, late Commander of the Royal George Exciſe yacht.

Wedneſday freſh herrings were ſold at the Broomielaw, Glaſgow, at a penny a piece.

By advices from Caithneſs, we learn, that the herring fiſhery is beginning on the north coaſt. The appearance of herrings is the greateſt ever remembered, and of a fine quality.

We hear they have alſo ſet in on the Forth—as on Wedneſday laſt, a ſmall ſloop arrived at Burntiſland; that, on her paſſage, ſaw four whales, north of Inchkeith. She was very near being overſet by one of them.

The above circumſtances are attributed to the check given the Dutch fiſhery; which, by breaking the ſchools, diverted the fiſh into various quarters. We naturally conclude, that a ſummer, as well as a winter fiſhery of herrings, may be advantageouſly carried on in the Forth.

A few experiments, from ſun ſetting to his riſing, may be made at a very ſmall expence, to prove the truth of our opinion.

The firſt diviſion of the West Lowland Fencibles, commanded by Colonel Muir of Caldwall, marched yeſterday from this city for Ayr.

The Strathspey Fencibles, commanded by Colonel Cumine of Altyre, marched from Leith, Muſſelburgh, and Preſtonpans, alſo for Ayr.

The non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the Rutland regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Colonel Noel (quartered at Perth), have given ſo ſingular and ſtrong a proof of their loyalty and patriotic zeal, that it deſerves particular notice:—

On Tueſday morning laſt, on their parade, they came forward to the Commanding Officer, and expreſſed themſelves to the following effect:—That, ſeeing in themſelves a fair confidence as ſoldiers, and alſo in their officers, they could not, at this important moment, reſiſt not only repeating an offer made ſome time ſince to ſerve in Ireland, but unconditionally to volunteer their ſervice during the war, in any way, and in any part of the globe his Majeſty's regular troops are ever employed. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to ſay with how much ſatisfaction their officers received it, who have as cordially and unanimouſly joined them on this honourable occaſion, and their offer has been tranſmitted, through the Commander in Chief in North Britain, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Extract of a letter from Inverneſs, 20th June 1798.

"This week the 79th regiment, which has been quartered here for near 12 months, marched for Stirling, accompanied by the regret and good wiſhes of all ranks of the inhabitants, to which the excellent diſcipline introduced and maintained by Lieut. Col. Macdowall, Maj. MacLean, and a very reſpectable corps of Officers, with the conſequent good conduct of the private men, juſtly entitled them.

"A ſhort time before their march, the Magiſtrates preſented the officers with the freedom of the town, as the greateſt public mark of regard in their power to confer.

PRICES IN EDINBURGH MARKET.

New Potatoes per peck,	3s	Strawberries per pint,	1od
Green Peaſe,	1s	Lamb per quarter,	2s

HADDINGTON, June 22.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peaſe.	Beans.	Tares.
First	26s 9d	21s 0d	18s 0d	16s 6d	16s 0d	— —
Second	24s 0d	19s 0d	17s 0d	15s 6d	15s 0d	— —
Third	21s 0d	17s 0d	15s 0d	14s 6d	14s 0d	— —

Shipping Intelligence.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

June 21. Peggy, Findlay, from Dundee, grain—Ariadne Cumming, from London, goods—Commercial Packet, Meſſey, from do do—Mary, Allan, from Kirkwall, do—Jean, Duncan, from Aberdeen, do—Endeavour, Lyell, from Thurſo, do—Farmer, Morriſon, from Aberdeen, grain—Peggies, Cock from Alloa

At a numerous Meeting of the DEALERS in, and RETAILERS of BRITISH SPIRITS in Edinburgh, and the Neighbourhood, held in Reid's Tavern, on Wedneſday the 20th June 1798,

Mr Walter Brown, Preſes,

A COPY of the Reſolutions moved in the Houſe of Commons, for impoſing a duty of 1s 6d per gallon of the ſtrength of 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof, upon all Spirits diſtilled to be conſumed in Scotland, which ſhall be found in the cuſtody or poſſeſſion of any Diſtiller, Dealer, and Retailer, in the firſt actual ſurvey on or after the 13th June, 1798, having been read to the Meeting,

It was unanimouſly Reſolved, That the impoſition of ſuch a duty is unuſual; that it will be unjuſt, oppreſſive, and contrary to the Articles of Union between Scotland and England, and that the Diſtillers and Smugglers will have it in their power in moſt to underſell the Dealers and Retailers, as totally to deprive them of a Market for their Spirits now on hand, unleſs they are ſold greatly below what the original price, and the propoſed duty amount to.

It was alſo Reſolved, to oppoſe the bill for laying on the foreſaid Duty in all its ſtages, and they appointed Mr Grierſon, Mr Newton, Mr Ainſlie, Mr Livingſtone, and Mr Brown, a Committee, to wait upon the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate for Scotland, upon the ſubject, with power to the Committee to correſpond upon the ſubject with any other perſons who might oppoſe the ſaid bill, and to take every meaſure which might appear to them to be proper.

The Meeting authoriſed Mr Brown, their Preſes, to ſign the Minute, and they directed him to ſend a copy of it to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principle Secretaries of State, Member for this city, intreating his aſſiſtance in oppoſing the Bill.

They appointed theſe Reſolutons to be inſerted in the Edinburgh Newſpapers. WALTER BROWN, Preſes.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Co's Armed Smack,
ROXBURGH PACKET.
Thomas Taylor Maſter,
AND
EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,
William Cobbe Maſter,

Will take in goods, the Roxburgh till this evening, and ſail to-morrow morning at ten o'clock; and the Edinburgh and Berwick till Wedneſday at noon, when ſhe will ſail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, Leith, 23d June, 1798.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY OF THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING lately ſolicited the honour of your Intereſt in the event of a vacancy in the Collectorſhip of Supply for this County, which has now happened, I beg leave to offer myſelf a CANDIDATE for that office, and requeſt the favour of your ſupport and votes on the day to be fixed for the Election at Perth, which will ſingularly oblige, Gentlemen,

Cambuſwallace, 22d June, 1798. } Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant, JOHN EDMONDSTOUNE.

Subſcriptions at Little Dunkeld, continued

Jas. Robertſon, tenant, Sophia park	2	6	
Wm. Robertſon, do Steuartfield	2	0	
Wm. M'Kenzie, miller, Kinerſigie	1	0	
Robt. Menzies do	0	6	
Jo. Gow, tenant do	2	6	
Jo. Reid, cooper, Kincraigie	2	6	
Jas. Gow, tenant, do	1	6	
Jo. Proudfoot do	2	6	
Dav. Proudfoot do	2	6	
Jas. Proudfoot, tailor do	1	0	
Don. Munro, tenant, do	1	0	
Jas. Scrimger, wright	0	6	
Pat. Reid, tenant, do	2	6	
Pat. Conacher do	2	6	
Thos. Steuart do	2	0	
Jas. Gow, ſchoolmaſter	2	6	
Dun. M'Laren, ſmith, do,	1	0	
Thos. Bruce, tenant, do	1	0	
Dav. Reid, do Mains Kincaird	2	6	
Dun. Forbes, do Ballalechan	2	6	
Jo. Forbes do.	2	0	
Robt. Forbes do	0	6	
Jo. Gow Dalmarnock	1	0	
Jas. Forbes do	1	0	
Dav. Berry do	1	0	
Jo. Arthur do	1	0	
Jo. Reid do	1	0	
Robt. Berry do	1	0	
Jo. Berry do	1	0	
Joſ. Sim do	1	0	
Jas. Duff, tenant, Dalmarnock	1	0	
Don. Duff, do	1	0	
Don. Fraſer do	0	3	
Pat. Steuart, do Inchmagrenichan	1l.	1	0
Jas. Proudfoot, Kincraigie	1	0	
Robt. Gow, do	1	0	
Don. M'Laren, tenant, Amabree	5	0	
Jo. M'Farlane, do Lochanalbie	5	0	
Jo. M'Laren do	1	0	
Wm. Menzies, do Amabree	1	0	
Don. M'Millan, do	1	0	
Arch. Murray, do Kinloch	3	6	
Don. Sinclair do	2	0	
Jo. Hay do	2	0	
Jo. Fraſer do	2	0	
Jo. M'Farlane, do Croftnaſiag	2	0	
Par. M'Farlane, do Kinloch	2	0	
Jas. M'Farlane do	2	0	
Jas. M'Evan do	1	0	
Jas. Campbell, do Croftnaſiag	2	0	
Jo. M'Millan & ſon, do Benbriok	3	6	
Jo. M'Farlane	2	6	
Jas. M'Laren do	2	6	
Geo. Scott & ſon do	3	0	
Jo. M'Ara, tenant, Banbriok	1	0	
Jo. M'Lewingſton do	1	0	
Don. M'Farlane do	1	0	
Wm. M'Gregor do	1	0	
Jas Findall, do Milltown	2	0	
Jas. Peddie do	1	0	
Jas. Brown do	1	0	
Wm. Gow do	1	0	
Jas. M'Farlane do	1	0	
Jas. M'Laren do	1	0	
Hugh M'Gregor do	1	0	
Jo. Fither do	1	0	
Robt. Menzies do	1	0	

Subſcriptions in the United parifhes of Blair Athol, Struan, Lude, and Kilmaveonaig in the County of Perth.

James Robertſon, Eſq. of Lude	—	L.25	0 0
Gilbert Stewart, Eſq. of Fencaſtle	—	5	5 0
Capt. Stewart, younger, Fencaſtle	—	10	10 0
Capt. Jas Stewart, Fencaſtle, annually during the war,		3	3 0
John Stewart, Eſq. of Shearlaſs	—	10	0 0
Capt. Robertſon, P. H. F. of Auchleeks, 2d ſubſcript.		4	4 0
The Rev. Mr James M'Laggan, Blair Athol		12	12 0
Mr Robertſon of Kindochil	—	3	3 0
Mr Robertſon of Finafuit	—	2	2 0
Miſs Bell M'Glaſhan, Clunebeg	—	1	1 0
Mr John Steuart, vintner at Blair	—	4	0 0
Mr William Steuart, Dailcheallach	—	1	1 0
Peter Stewart, carpenter, Strathgray	—	0	10 6
Patrick Robertſon, ſmith, Dailcheallach	—	0	2 0
Duncan Robertſon, tenant, Croft, Auchleeks	—	0	2 0
Alexander M'Gregor, ditto ditto	—	0	2 0
Archibald Robertſon, ſchool boy, Blair Athol		0	2 0
John Robertſon, tenant, Bailnluig	—	0	5 0
John Robertſon, Kindrochit	—	0	5 0
John Gow, tenant	—	0	2 6
Duncan Gow, wright	—	0	2 0
John M'Laren, tailor, Calton	—	0	1 0
Donald M'Laren, weaver, ditto	—	0	1 6
James Robertſon, tenant, Croftdow	—	0	4 0
James Robertſon, tailor, Caltown	—	0	1 0
Peter Gow, cottar, Kindrochit	—	0	1 0
Donald Robertſon, ſmith, ditto	—	0	2 0
John Robertſon, tailor, Croftdow	—	0	1 0
George Robertſon, tenant, Bridge Bruer	—	0	7 6
Donald Robertſon, tenant, Bohelpick	—	0	5 0
John Campbell ditto	—	0	5 0
Alexander Stewart, ditto, Melachverg	—	0	4 0
Donald Fraſer, drover, Tirini	—	0	4 0
John Stewart, tenant ditto	—	0	4 0
William Robertſon, ſtudent of humanity, Blair		0	2 0
Donald Robertſon, tenant, Pitaldonich		0	2 6
Donald Stewart, ditto	—	0	2 0
Duncan M'Lauchlan, cottar, ditto	—	0	1 0
John Campbell, tenant, Nether Kempſey		0	2 0
Alexander M'Lauchlan, ditto	—	0	2 0
Donald M'Donald, do Over Kempſey	—	0	1 6
Alexander M'Bay, ditto	—	0	1 6
John Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 6
Duncan M'Donald, ditto, Dealginreſs		0	1 0
John Forbes, ditto, Auchgoul	—	0	1 6
Robert Ferguſon, ditto, Croftmore	—	0	2 6
Duncan Culbert, Strathgrey	—	0	5 0
John Stewart, tenant, Edington	—	0	2 0
Duncan M'Farlane, tenant, Pitagowan	—	0	2 0
John Robertſon, Dalonquich	—	0	2 0
John Stenart, Auldandue	—	0	2 0
William Stewart, Pitanafie	—	0	2 0
John Stewart, ditto	—	0	1 0
Robert Stewart, Athol	—	0	2 0
Duncan M'Conachar, tailor, Blair	—	0	4 0
Charles M'Lauchlan, cottar	—	0	1 0
Finlay Farquharſon ditto	—	0	2 0
Charles Fraſer ditto	—	0	2 0
Finlay Robertſon, Invervach	—	0	3 6
Donald Robertſon and Neal Stewart, 2s. 6d. each		0	5 0
John M'Donald boatman	—	0	1 0
John Robertſon, Invervach	—	0	2 6
Charles Stewart ditto	—	0	2 0
John Stewart, Laighmains, Orchill	—	0	2 0
David Stewart ditto	—	0	2 6
Donald Robertſon, Upper Mains	—	0	2 6
John Gow, Clune Beg	—	0	1 6
Allan M'Donald, Lurg of Auchleeks	—	0	1 6
Alexander M'Donald ditto	—	0	1 6
Donald Stewart, Kindrochit	—	0	1 0
James Douglas, Portneiloan	—	0	2 6
John Steuart, Brughnabane	—	0	2 6
Patrick Stewart ditto	—	0	3 0
John M'Donald, Eaſter Bailwain	—	0	3 0
John M'Dougall ditto	—	0	3 0
Thomas Stewart ſen. ditto	—	0	3 0
Thomas Stewart jun. Eaſter Bailwain		0	2 6
Alexander Stewart, ſervant ditto	—	0	1 0
Donald Gow, ſhoemaker ditto	—	0	2 6
Lauchlan M'Intoſh, Croſt of Bruer	—	0	2 6
James M'Intoſh ditto	—	0	1 0
John Robertſon Pitagowan	—	0	1 6
George Moon ditto	—	0	1 6
Donald M'Farlane ditto	—	0	1 6
Angus Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 6
Donald Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 6
Duncan Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 6
Alexander Gow ditto	—	0	1 6
Charles Stewart ditto	—	0	1 6
William M'Glaſhan ditto	—	0	1 6
David Gow ditto	—	0	1 0
Alexander Stewart, Cailebruir	—	0	1 0
Alexander Gow ditto	—	0	5 0
Allan Stewart, Cailvini	—	0	2 6
Donald M'Millan ditto	—	0	1 6
Duncan Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 6
James Stewart ditto	—	0	1 6
Donald Gow ditto	—	0	1 0
William Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 0
Robert Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 0
Angus Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 0
Alexander Robertſon, Sheanvail	—	0	1 6
Donald Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 6
James Ferguſon ditto	—	0	1 6
John Ferguſon ditto	—	0	1 0
Alexander M'Glaſhan in Kenmore	—	0	2 6
Patrick M'Glaſhan in Auld Clune	—	0	2 6
John Ferguſon, Pitagowan	—	0	1 0
Alexander Fraſer ditto	—	0	1 0
Donald M'Farlane ditto	—	0	1 0
Patrick Stewart, Ballintokach Borench		0	0 6
Patrick Stewart, cottar ditto	—	0	0 6
Donald Kennedy, Bailchaſtle	—	0	1 0
John Douglas, Croftcarnack, labourer	—	0	2 6
John Fraſer, Tomnambuiag Borenich		0	5 0
Patrick Stewart in Milntown ditto	—	0	2 0
Widow Stewart in Croft Carrick	—	0	2 6
Neil Stewart in ditto	—	0	2 6
James Douglas in ditto	—	0	2 6
John Douglas in Bailchaſtle	—	0	2 6
Widow Stewart in ditto	—	0	1 6
Donald Stewart ditto	—	0	3 0
Alexander Stewart ditto	—	0	1 6
Robert Stewart ditto	—	0	1 0
John Stewart ditto	—	0	3 0
Alexander Stewart, Crockgarrie ditto	—	0	2 6
James Fraſer in Bailnald	—	0	1 0
George Stewart, cottar in Bailutoach	—	0	2 6
Donald Stewart in Nohdnanotag	—	0	2 0
Donald Stewart, in ditto	—	0	1 0
James Stewart, tailor in ditto	—	0	3 0
Donald Ferguſon, Little Lude	—	0	2 0
John Stewart, Tomnanculag	—	0	2 0
John M'Beath ditto	—	0	1 6
James Robertſon, Muallachmore	—	0	1 0
Alexander Robertſon ditto	—	0	1 0
John Gow, Tomavulin	—	0	3 0
Alexander M'Lachlan, Croftmore	—	0	5 0
John Moon, Auld Clune	—	0	10 6
Donald Stewart of Duntoaluich	—	0	2 6
Alexander Kennedy in Ruchaſtle	—	0	5 0
James M'Intoſh, Nethertown	—	0	5 0
James M'Donald ditto	—	0	1 0
Alexander M'Donald, cottar in ditto	—	0	1 0
William M'Kenzie ditto	—	0	1 0
John M'Donald ditto	—	0	5 0
John Douglas, tenant in ditto	—	0	2 6
James Steuart in Parkhouſe	—	0	2 6
James Stewart, Uchtardn	—	0	1 4
William M'Mailler in Me	—	0	2 6
Henry Stewart in ditto	—	0	2 6
Henry Gordon ditto	—	0	5 0
Donald and Duncan Stewarts ditto	—	0	2 6
Donald M'Lauchlan ditto	—	0	3 6
Donald and Alexander Ferguſon, Drumdegown		0	2 0
Charles Forbes ditto	—	0	3 6
Duncan Steuart and Alex. Ferguſon, Balnald		0	2 0
Neil Stewart ditto	—	0	2 6
Thomas M'Lauchlan, Chapletoun	—	0	5 0
Widow M'Lauchlan and John ditto		0	3 0
John M'Lauchlan and John Stewart ſervants		0	1 0
Robert Seton	—	0	2 6
John Stewart, Carrick	—	0	2 0
Robert Stewart ditto	—	0	2 0
James Robertſon ditto	—	0	2 0
Donald Stewart ditto	—	0	10 6
James Fraſer, Benſkeid	—	0	2 6
Alexander Scott in Clochan	—	0	2 6
John Hay in Milltown	—	0	3 0
Neil Stewart, day labourer	—	0	2 0
Donald Mathewſon, Sheerglaſs	—	0	3 0
John Stewart ditto	—	0	2 0
John Robertſon, Crofter	—	0	2 0
Alexander M'Intoſh ditto	—	0	5 0
Duncan M'Intoſh, labourer	—	0	4 0
Donald M'Donald ditto	—	0	4 0
Alexander Robertſon, ſervant, Sheerglaſs	—	0	4 0
John Stewart ditto	—	0	3 0
Alexander Stewart in Pitdornie	—	0	2 6
Alexander Forbes, Tonavulr	—	0	2 0
John M'Arthur, Clunemore	—	0	1 0
Alexander M'Kenzie, Bailnald	—	0	2 6
Alexander Shaw, Crapaig	—	0	2 6
John Ferguſon ditto	—	0	2 6
John M'Intoſh, Bailnloin	—	0	2 0
Malcolm Forbes, Margden	—	0	2 6
John Forbes ditto	—	0	2 6
Fergus M'Lauchlan, Kirktoun, Lude		0	2 6
John M'Lauchlan ditto	—	0	2 6
Alexander M'Lauchlane of Lude	—	0	2 6
Robert M'Lauchlane ditto	—	0	2 6
Alexander Steuart, Pruvioy	—	0	2 6
John Steuart ditto	—	0	2 0
John Robertſon, Alchandulaſich	—	0	2 6
Finlay Campbell ditto	—	0	2 6
Duncan Robertſon, Black Park	—	0	2 6
James Robertſon, Kinnamoine	—	0	2 6
Duncan Seaton ditto	—	0	2 0
John Robertſon ditto	—	0	2 6
James M'Intyre, Runnarig	—	0	2 6
John M'Donald, ditto	—	0	2 6
Charles M'Intoſh, Carnbery	—	0	2 6
Donald M'Lauchlane ditto	—	0	2 6
Charles Robertſon, Broackach	—	0	2 0
William Stewart ditto	—	0	2 0
Donald Stewart ditto	—	0	2 0
Duncan Stewart ditto	—	0	2 0
Alexander Robertſon, Ruinafroine	—	0	2 6
Alexander Robertſon, Ruphica	—	0	2 6
Alexander Robertſon, Sinagagbeg	—	0	2 6
Alexander Robertſon jun. ditto	—	0	2 6
Donald Robertſon, Tomnanabraig		0	2 6
Robert Robertſon ditto	—	0	2 6
Patrick M'Donald, Chamberbane	—	0	1 0

Erratum—In Subſcriptions inſerted on Monday laſt.

James Wright farmer, Haugh, for 5 s —read Five Pounds.

Subſcription Papers remain at the Banks and Banking-houſes; and the Committee continue to meet weekly, for the purpoſe of receiving communications from the country, which they requeſt may be ſent to them under cover of the Lord Provoſt, Poſtmaſter General for Scotland.

The Subſcriptions already entered in the books of the Committee amount to nearly L. 119,000. FRA. NAPIER, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES WOOD.

MR James Bell, banker in Berwick, the Truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of James Wood, merchant in Eymouth, hereby gives notice to the creditors, that a ſtate of the debts, (intitled to a ſhare of the firſt dividend of ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate from the grounds and vouchers thereof, and oaths of verity thereon, having been produced prior to the 15th day of June inſtant, when the Commiſſioners met to audite his accompts, and to aſcertain the nett proceeds of the eſtate recovered) with a ſcheme or caſt apportioning the fund of diviſion among them, alſo a ſtate of the funds belonging to the bankrupt, ſtill unrecovered, and money remaining in bank after deduction of the ſum ſo to be divided, lies open for the inſpection of the creditors or their agents in the truſtee's hands, and will continue ſo till the 8th day of Auguſt next, at his the ſaid James Bell's accompting room in Berwick, and that on the ſaid 8th day of Auguſt next, being the firſt lawful day after the expiration of one complete year from the date of the firſt deliverance on the petition for ſequeſtration, the dividend will be ready to be paid.

Copies of ſaid ſtates, caſt or ſcheme of diviſion, are alſo lodged, and will remain in the ceſs-office, in Eymouth, for the inſpection of all concerned; and ſuch of the creditors as wiſh to have payment of their ſhare of ſaid dividend at that place, may apply to David Renton, writer in Eymouth.

SALE OF LANDS AND FISHINGS *IN CLACKMANNANSHIRE.*

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 30th day of July 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BLACKGRANGE, lying in the parifh of Logie, and county of Clackmannan, and pertinents of the ſame, with the FISHINGS in the river Forth.—This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth of the Forth, and lies within about three miles to the eaſt of the town of Stirling. It contains from 420 to 440 acres, or thereby, of fine rich carſe ground, and is capable of great improvement. The rent preſently payable to the proprietor is only 500l. Sterling, but the rent payable by the ſubtenants to the principal tackſman is about 840l.; and as the leaſes expire in 1801, a very conſiderable riſe of rent will then with certainty be got. A large ſum of money has lately been expended in making barricades to prevent encroachments from the river; and by proper attention the ſalmon fiſhing may be greatly improved. The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

The articles of ſale are in the hands of Mr James Walker, W. S. Edinburgh, to whom any perſon wanting information may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 30th day of July 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtates of BERRYHOLE, GRANGE, DENMILL, LUMQUHAT, WESTER LUMBENNY, LOCHYHEADS, MAIRSLAND, and JARVISLAND, and Mills of Craigmill, Denmill, Waulkmill, and Lochmill, with the multures thereof, and ſundry ſmall parcels of land lying contiguous to the village of Auchtermuchty, with the teinds and pertinents of the ſame, all lying in the pariſhes of Abdie, Colleſſie, Auchtermuchty, and Newburgh. Almoſt the whole of theſe lands hold of the Crown, and afford ſeveral freehold qualifications. The lands are poſſeſſed by the following tenants, at the rents aftermentioned.

Farms.	*Tenants Names.*	*Acres.*	*Rent.*
1 Berryhole	Jo. Finlayſon	331	L. 285
2 Grange of Lindores and Inch	Ja. Bett and Wm. Wilkie	57	52
3 Craigmill of Denmill and Mill-Lands	Wm. Millar	23	36
4 Denmill and Lands	Alex. Donaldſon	44	66
5 Waulk Mill and Lands	And. Williamſon	6½	14
6 Loch Mill & Lands	David Lawſon	87	45
7 Weſter Lumbenny	Peter Arnot	200	120
8 Lumquhat Mains	Robert Arnot	200½	200
9 Lochyheads	R. Arnot	73¼	70
10 Mairs Land	And. Young	47	70
11 Jarvis Land	Do.	21½	32

12. Auchtermuchty Hill, poſſeſſed by Robert Wilhart, with ſundry ſmall parcels of land in the neighbourhood of Auchtermuchty, as poſſeſſed by Mr William Marſhall, George Sootie, James Schoolbred, and ſundry other tenants.

The farm of Lumquhat Mains, and all the lands in the neighbourhood of Auchtermuchty, are out of leaſe, and may be entered to at Martinmas next; and ſome of theſe lands may alſo be feued to great advantage. All the other lands are under leaſe; and, as they are capable of great improvement, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected at the expiry of the leaſes. There are ſome old trees on part of the lands, which are fit for cutting, and there are ſome good ſituations for houſes.

It is propoſed to ſell the lands in the neighbourhood of Auchtermuchty in ſmall parcels; and the other lands will be ſold either altogether or in ſuch lots as may be moſt agreeable to purchaſers.

The articles of ſale and writings, with plans and meaſurements of the lands, are in the hands of Mr James Walker, W. S. to whom any perſon wanting information may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTIES OF HADDINGTON, PEEBLES, AND SELKIRK.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 31ſt day of July 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LIFE INTEREST of ALEXANDER LORD ELIBANK, in the Lands and others after mentioned, viz.

In the County of Haddington, or Eaſt Lothian.

The LANDS and BARONY of BALLENCRIEFF, with the Manſion-houſe, Garden, Hot-houſe, Parks, and others, as preſently poſſeſſed by John M'Leod of Colbecks, Eſq.—Alſo, the Lands of Ballencrieff-mains, Myreton, Lochhill, Redhouſe, Stantalane, Prora, Gladſmuir, and others, with the Houſes in the Village of Ballencrieff, and pertinents of the ſame, and growing Timber upon the Eſtate. The Timber conſiſts of Oak, Aſh, Scots and Engliſh Elm, Beech, Fir, and other Trees, of various dimenſions and ages, and part thereof is of great value.

The Manſion-houſe is large and commodious, and in complete repair. The Hot-houſe and Garden are alſo in good condition, and the Garden ſtocked with Trees of the beſt kinds.

The free rent of theſe lands is at preſent about L.2000 Sterling per annum, but at the expiry of the current leaſe, a very conſiderable riſe may be expected. The greateſt part of the lands lie in the pariſh of Aberlady, and are ſituated in the moſt fertile part of the county of Eaſt Lothian.

In the County of Peebles.

The ESTATE of BLACKBARONY, comprehending the Lands and Manſion-houſe of DARNHALL, with the Parks thereof, Garden, Pleaſure Grounds, &c. all as preſently poſſeſſed by Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch, Bart.—Alſo, the Lands of Hattonknow, Darnhall-mains, Eddleſtone, Mill and Mill Lands, with the Cuſtoms of the Fair, and Patronage of the Church of Eddleſtone; alſo the Houſes in the Village, and growing Timber on the Eſtate, which is of conſiderable value, and conſiſts of Aſh, Oak, Limes, &c.—Likewiſe, the Lands of Kingſtands, lying near the town of Peebles. The Manſion-houſe of Darnhall is alſo large and commodious. The ſituation is dry, and there are fine trouting rivers, and plenty of game in the neighbourhood.—The preſent rent of theſe lands is near L.600 per annum, but at the expiry of ſome of the leaſes, a conſiderable riſe of rent will be got.

In the County of Selkirk.

The LANDS and TENANTRY of ELIBANK, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Laidlaw, at the rent of L.200 Sterling per annum. Theſe lands are of great extent, are ſituated on the banks of the river Tweed, and are remarkable for excellent ſheep paſture. There is a moſt thriving natural wood on the lands, conſiſting of Oak, Birch, and others, and which will be fit for cutting a few years hence.

The lands in each of the three counties will either be expoſed in one lot, or in ſuch ſmaller lots as may be moſt agreeable to purchaſers; and it is propoſed that the Timber on the Eſtate of Ballencrieff ſhall be ſold along with the Houſe, Garden, and Grounds preſently poſſeſſed by Mr M'Leod; and that the Timber on the Eſtate of Darnhall ſhall be ſold along with the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Parks of Darnhall, preſently poſſeſſed by Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch, but ſubject always to ſuch future arrangements as may appear to be more agreeable to purchaſers.

The eſtate in Eaſt Lothian, with a particular rental thereof, will be ſhown by Mr Fraſer, ſheriff-clerk of Haddington; and the eſtates in the counties of Peebles and Selkirk, by Mr Needham, at Whitelaw Bank, near Darnhall.

Any perſon wanting farther information, and to ſee the conditions of ſale, ſtate of the current leaſes, &c. may apply to Meſſ. Alexander Duncan and James Walker, W. S. at Edinburgh.

FOR BOSTON, OR WISCASSET,

As Freight may offer,

THE SHIP RANGER,

Captain HODGE,

To ſail by the 25th of June.

The Ranger is only twelve months old, ſails faſt, and excellent accommodation for cabin and ſteerage paſſengers.

Apply to Pott & Macmillan, Glaſgow, or Robert Ruthven merchant, Nether Bow, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be SOLD by public roup, the time and place to be afterwards advertiſed,

CERTAIN PARTS of the LANDS and ESTATES of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, in which will be included the Manſion-houſe, Offices, and Garden of Kinnordy, and the Caſtle and Garden of Invercarity.—For particulars apply to Thomas Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, or to Mr Proctor at Glammis Caſtle, who have power to treat by private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE,

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of BURNTURK, in the pariſh of Kettle, and county of Fife, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Pratt. If a purchaſer wiſhes for more property than Mr Pratt poſſeſſes, he may have it to the extent of 200 or 250 acres in whole.

Theſe lands lie four miles weſt of Cupar, are beautifully ſituated, and are marched on the north by the high road leading from Cupar to Kinghorn. They are of excellent quality, and may be eaſily improved, as there is lime upon the premiſes, and coal immediately contiguous. They afford a freehold qualification. Great part of the price may remain on the ſecurity of the lands.

Apply to the proprietor at Annfield, or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th of July next, at ſeven o'clock evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILN and MILN LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the pariſh of Longforgan, and ſhire of Perth, about eight miles weſt from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a ſhipping port in the Carſe of Gowrie.

The lands conſiſt of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 80 are under planting, chiefly above twenty one years old, in the moſt thriving condition. This property commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of ſubject ſuperiors, for payment of very trifling feu-duties.

There is a good manſion-houſe on Laureſton, and a garden, conſiſting of about three-fourths of an acre, incloſed with high walls, covered on both ſides with fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The ſteadings and office-houſes are in good repair, and there is an excellent ſtone quarry on the eſtate.

The lands of Laureſton having been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor for ſeveral years, are in a high ſtate of cultivation.—The Mills and Mill Lands of Trottick, with ſome acres of Laureſton attached to it, are let to a tenant, whoſe leaſe expires at Martinmas 1799, when a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The teinds of Laureſton were valued in the year 1779, previous to the improvements having been made.

For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, or James Campbell, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhew the title deeds, plan, and rental of the eſtate, with the articles.——The premiſſes will be ſhewn by Mr Ebenezer M'Killop, ſchoolmaſter in Aberarvte, near Laureſton.

AN ESTATE IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Voluntary Roup, within John's Coffee Houſe, Edinr. upon Tueſday the 26th June 1798, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SKEOCH, CARCLUSH, and BLACKHILL, lying within the Pariſh of St Ninians and Shire of Stirling, as the ſame are preſently poſſeſſed by the heirs of Adam Walker; together with a ſmall piece of ground feued to William Wilſon.

Theſe Lands are ſituated cloſe to the town of Bannockburn, and about three meaſured miles from Stirling; they are all incloſed, and are capable of great improvement. From their vicinity to the town and port of Stirling, lime and other manure can be eaſily procured.

There is no manſion houſe upon the eſtate, but there is a delightful ſituation to build one on the lands of Skeock, which conſiſt of about 90 acres 1 rood Scots meaſure of rich arable land, divided into ſmall incloſures.

The ſituation is uncommonly beautiful and healthy, commanding a rich and extenſive view of the adjacent country, the Frith of Forth for many miles up and down, the town and harbour of Alloa, the town and caſtle of Stirling, and many other delightful objects which are in the neighbourhood; the whole forming one of the fineſt landſcapes in Scotland.

The great road from Edinburgh to Stirling paſſes along the ſide of the Lands of Skeoch, and betwixt the lands of Carclush and Blackhill.

The Lands of Carclush conſiſt of 51 acres, 31 falls, and the lands of Blackhill of 25 acres and 2 roods, which makes the whole eſtate conſiſt of 166 acres 3 roods and 31 falls Scots meaſure, which is about 200 Engliſh acres.

The preſent rent of the lands ſet to Adam Walker, amounts to 176l. 2s. and in the year 1809, an additional riſe of 40l. 10s. commences, making in all 216l. 12s. and the tenant pays all public burdens.

The lands were ſet in leaſe to Adam Walker in the year 1783, for 38 years after Martinmas 1789, ſo that the tack will end at Martinmas 1827.

Beſides the above rent, William Wilſon pays for his feu 3l. yearly.

The Proprietor has right to the teinds of the whole eſtate. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs books at 293l. Scots.

The title deeds are in the hands of Robert Trotter, W. S. to whom intending purchaſers may apply for further information.

The tenant on the ground and James Lindſay at Touch, will ſhew the grounds.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 20th day of Auguſt next, if not previouſly ſold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY, (except that part to the weſt and north of the burn of Knockymiln, and a line dividing Burnſide from Hilltown, and running from the head of ſaid burn northward to the march in Redmoſs.) This eſtate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, and mill and mill lands of Gaſh, &c. all lying within the pariſhes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage of the Church and School of Turriff.

Theſe lands are of great extent, containing ſeveral thouſand acres, are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are ſupplied with lime and coal. The whole eſtate is well accommodated with moſs. The eſtate holds of the crown, and the valued rent is 2200l. Scots. The preſent groſs rental, converting the victual and cuſtoms at a reaſonable rate, is about 1700l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The manſion-houſe is a noble old building, ſubſtantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every uſeful accommodation. There is around the houſe conſiderable plantations of full-grown trees, and more than 600 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds. Few villages can be better ſituated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, ſufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and ſituation of this large and extenſive eſtate are ſo well and generally known, as to require neither deſcription nor embelliſhment in a newſpaper.—A property ſo deſirable in every reſpect ſeldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on ſecurity, and the remainder will be accepted of by ſuch inſtalments as may ſuit the conveniency of a purchaſer.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will ſhew the lands and marches, and any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup houſe, to John Burnett, Eſq. of Ellrich, by Aberdeen, or Maxwell Gordon and John Morriſon, writers to the ſignet.